

Mapping linguistic variation now and then

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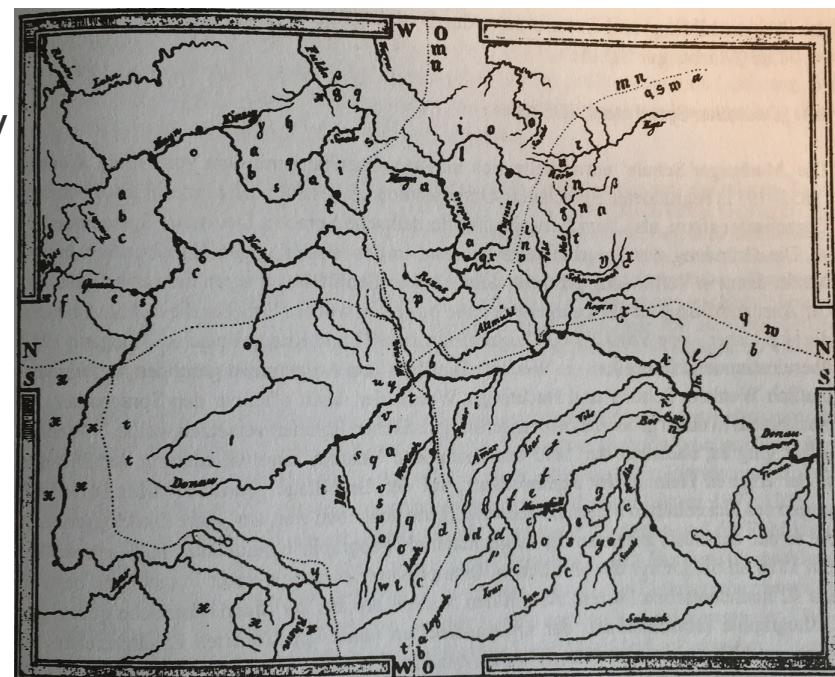
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- > Historical language atlases
 - Aim and development
 - Outcome and perception
- > Contemporary language atlases
 - Aim and the influence of sociolinguistics
 - Two approaches
 - Dialectometry
 - Mapping sociolinguistic variation with REDE
- > Conclusion

Historical language atlases

- > Aim and development
 - Word collections, starting in late 18th century
 - To enrich standard languages
 - To understand language history
 - To preserve dialects and languages
 - Word collections illustrated in early maps
 - Johann Andreas Schmeller

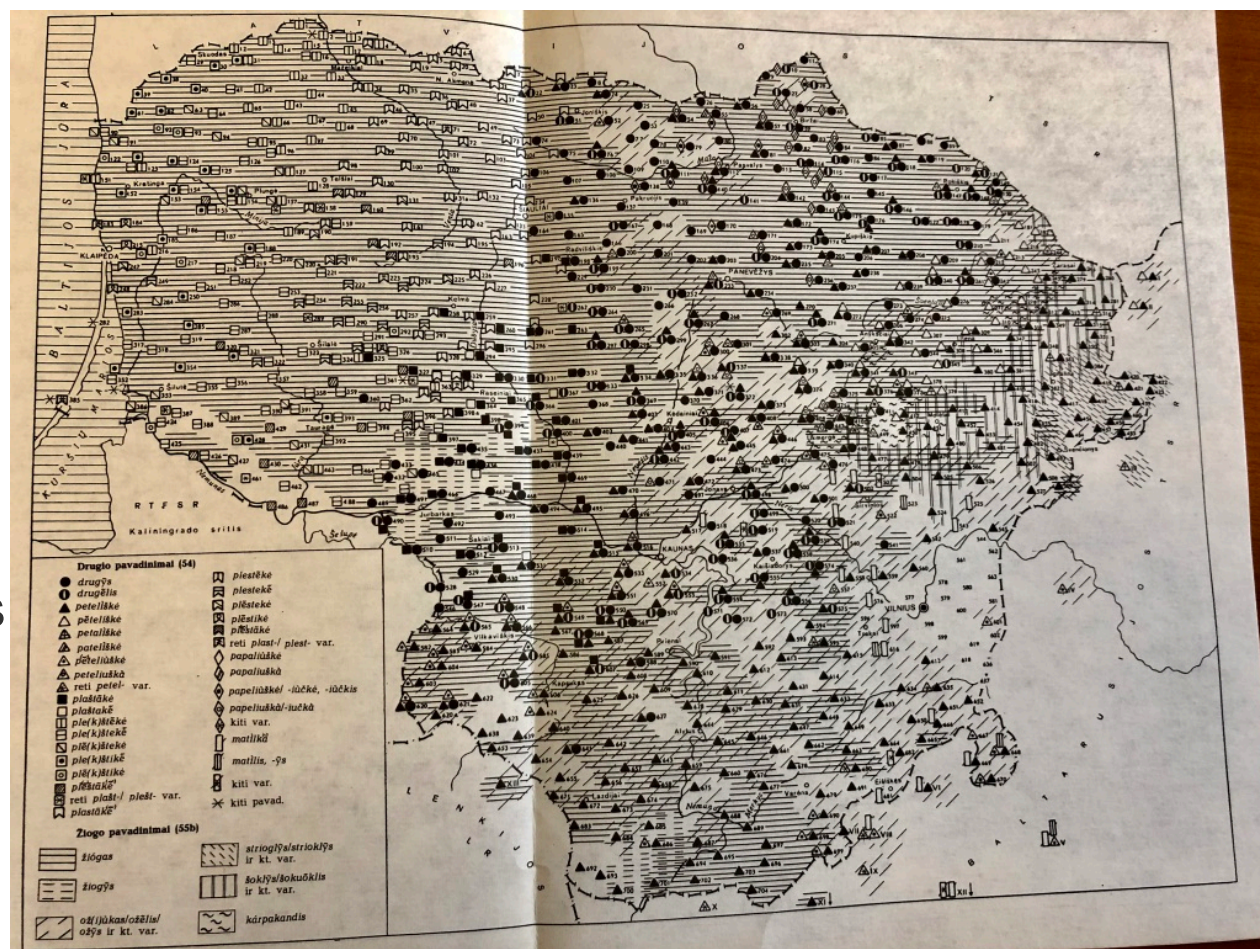


Historical language atlases

- > Aim and development
 - Neo-grammarian paradigm
 - Responsible for Ortsgrammatiken (vietinės gramatikos)
 - Language geography
 - First data collection to illustrate language/dialect areas
 - Lietuvių kalbos atlasas
 - Dialect atlas of German speaking Switzerland

Historical language atlases

- > Lietuvių kalbos atlasas
 - Data collection 1950-1977
 - Published 1977-1991
 - Three volumes



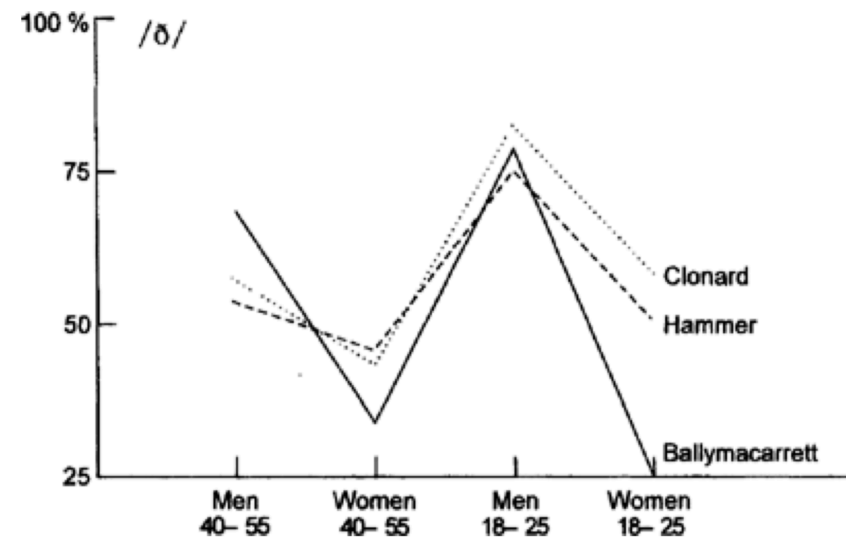
Contemporary language atlases



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- > Aim and the influence of sociolinguistics
 - Sociolinguistics came up in the 1960ties
 - Maps moving away from illustrating diatopic variation exclusively
 - Maps include social factors (age, sex, gender, education...)
 - Moving away from maps to (statistical) charts



**Extra atlantes linguisticos nulla salus
dialectometrica**

On ne badine pas avec la dialectométrie

Dialectometry



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- > Dialectometric measuring of the atlas requires combining efforts of geographers, computer scientists and linguists.
- > The Lithuanian team consists of the following experts: geographers **prof. Giedrė Beconytė, Julius Donatas Budrevičius and Vytautas Kardelis**, the group of representatives of the Salzburg dialectometry, including prof. **Hans Goebel, Pavel Smečka, and Bernhard Castellazzi**.
- > It is particularly important to stress the enormous contribution of the Salzburg group in dialectometrically measuring the LLA.

Dialectometry



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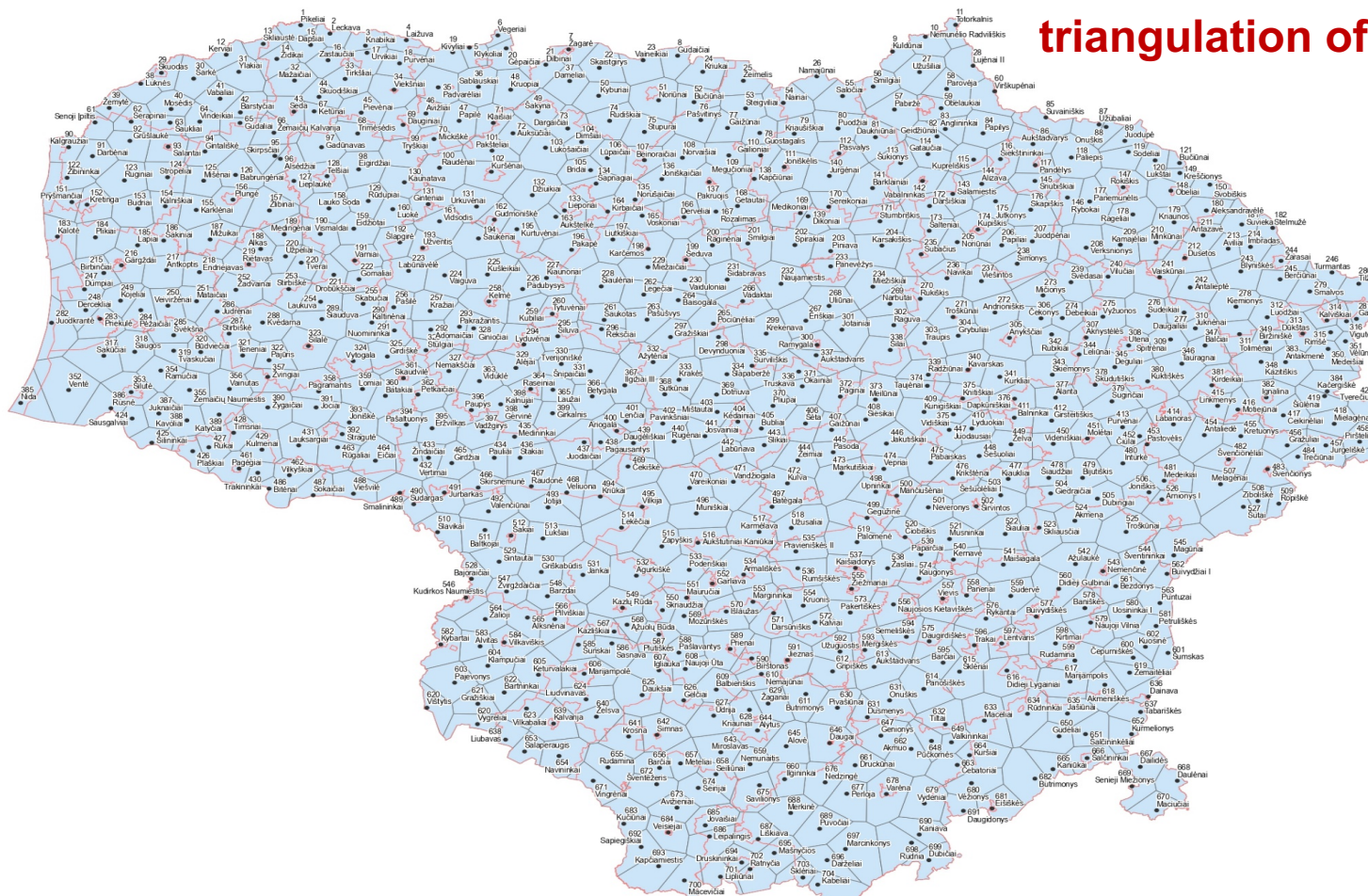
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Dialectometry



triangulation of the LKI map



Dialectometry



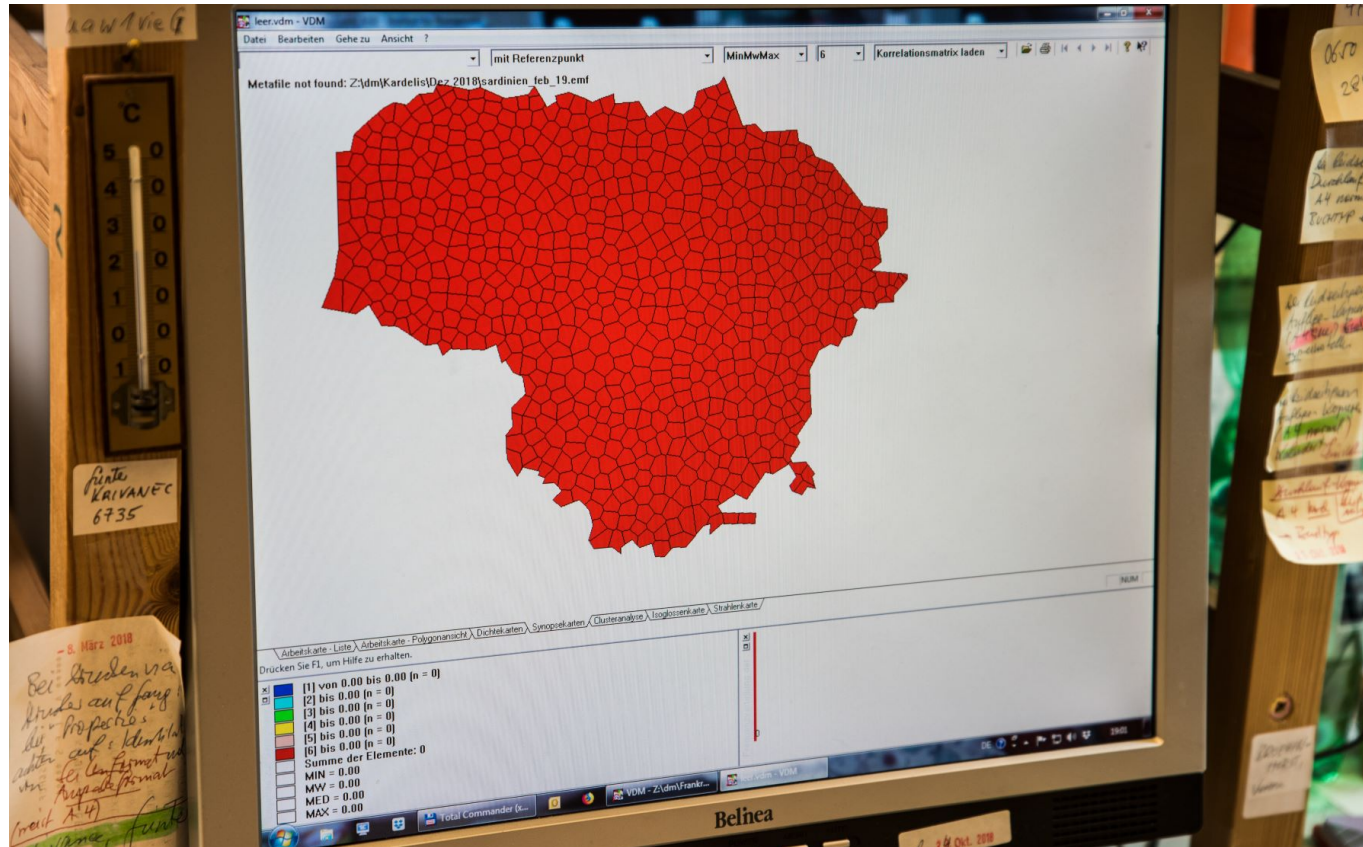
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triangulation of the LKI map

Dialectometry



- the final stages of preparing the application of the map in the program

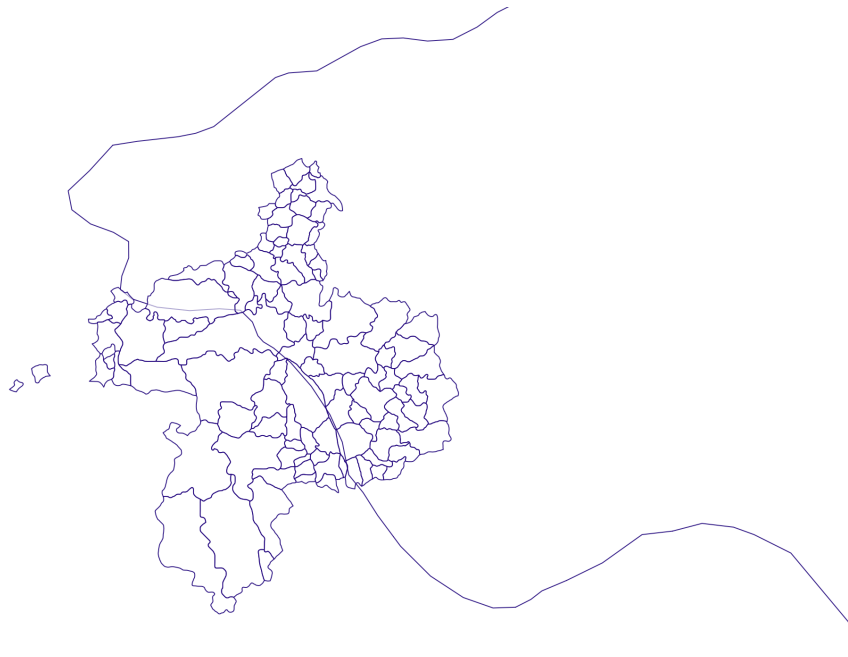
Mapping sociolinguistic variation with REDE



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- > www.regionalsprache.de → SprachGIS
 - Allows to create user based maps



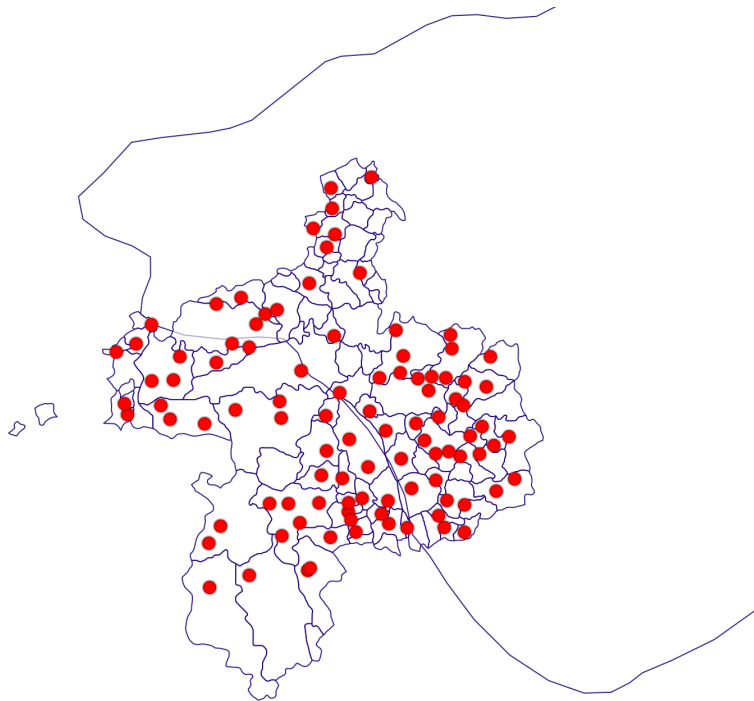
Mapping sociolinguistic variation with REDE



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- > www.regionalsprache.de → SprachGIS
 - Allows to illustrate any kind of data (not only language data)

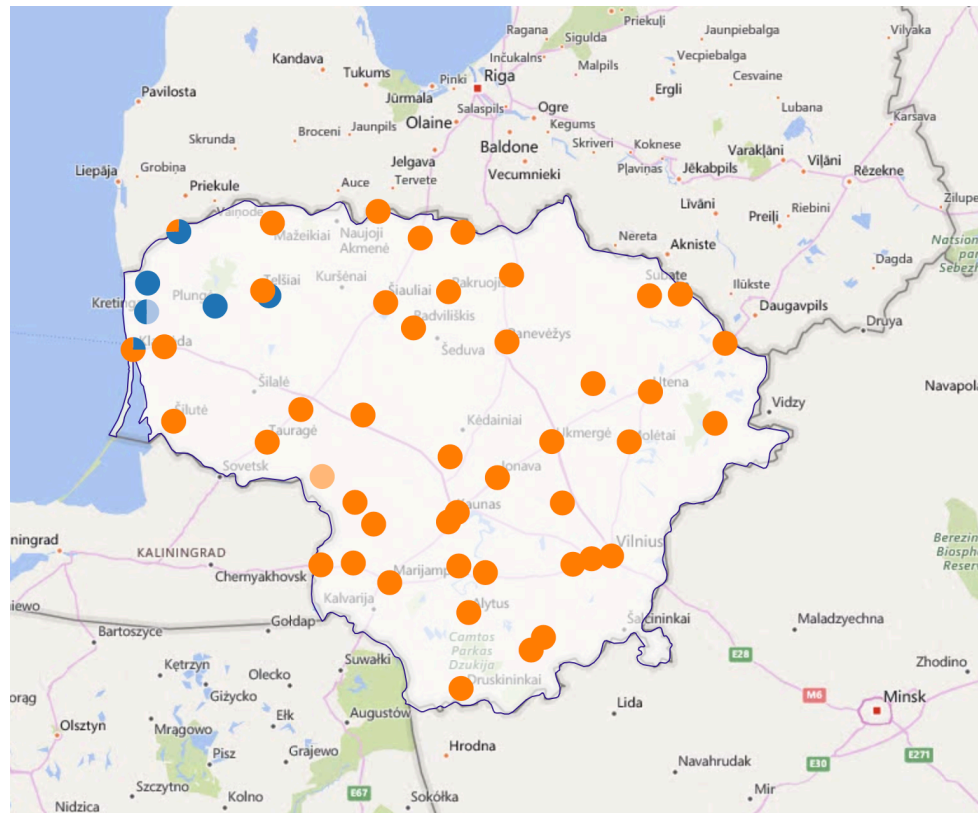


Mapping sociolinguistic variation with REDE



> www.regionalsprache.de → SprachGIS

— Possible to visualise data in any part of the world



Conclusion



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- > Nothing has changed – linguists still draw maps (and probably will forever...)
- > But:
 - Purpose of linguistic maps has changed
 - Moved from illustrating geographical variation to visualising social variation and degree of dialectality
 - New tools have been developed to fulfil the requirements of sociolinguistics
 - e.g. R → statistical data processing together with data visualisation in many different ways, ...
- > What's next? Automatic visualisation of recorded sociolinguistic data is work in progress